

XV. *Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophaga.* By J. S. BALY.

[Read 6th February, 1865.]

List of Species.

<i>Pantocometes Downesii.</i>	<i>Cælomera ruficornis.</i>
<i>Glyptoscelis æneipennis.</i>	" <i>læta.</i>
" <i>fascicularis.</i>	" <i>bipustulata.</i>
" <i>albicans.</i>	<i>Diabrotica coccinea.</i>
<i>Myochrous Sallei.</i>	" <i>pulhæra.</i>
" <i>explanatus.</i>	" <i>puncticollis.</i>
" <i>armatus.</i>	" <i>sublimbata.</i>
<i>Corysthea ferox.</i>	" <i>Deyrollei.</i>
<i>Lamprospærus (n. g.) Hebe.</i>	" <i>tenella.</i>
" <i>5-pustulatus.</i>	" <i>suturalis.</i>
" <i>lateralis.</i>	" <i>Hebe.</i>
" <i>scintillaris.</i>	" <i>discoidalis.</i>
<i>Chalcoptacis (n. g.) sumptuosa.</i>	" <i>4-vittata.</i>
<i>Chalcopyma (n. g.) cretifera.</i>	" <i>dimidiatipennis.</i>
" <i>læta.</i>	" <i>Saundersi.</i>
" <i>tarsalis.</i>	" <i>subsulcata.</i>
" <i>tuberculosa.</i>	" <i>tetraspilota.</i>
<i>Endocephalus spilotus.</i>	<i>Uroplata 12-maculata.</i>
<i>Colaspis elegantula.</i>	" <i>Walkeri.</i>
<i>Sophræna (n. g.) ornata.</i>	" <i>Stevensi.</i>
<i>Crepidodera elegantula.</i>	" <i>Grayi.</i>
" <i>Brasilensis.</i>	" <i>terminalis.</i>
<i>Aphthona mærens.</i>	" <i>16-guttata.</i>

Fam. CLYTHRIDÆ.

Genus CLYTHRA, Fabr.

1. *Clythra (Pantocometes) Downesii.*

Elongata, subcylindrica, cæruleo-viridis, nitida, subtus dense, supra sparse pube grisea vestita; thorace transverso, angulis posticis late rotundatis, lateribus anguste flavo-marginatis; elytris distincte subremote punctatis, pube suberecta sparse vestitis, fulvis, fascia transversa pone medium cærulea.

Mas.—Capite exserto, infra oculos prolongato, mandibulis productis, acutis, intus fortiter lobatis, facie rugosa; thorace lateribus rotundatis, antice convergentibus, disco sat profunde transversim excavato, subremote punctato; pedibus anticis longissimis.

Fœm.—Capite brevi, infra oculos non prolongato, mandibulis brevibus; facie lævi; thorace lateribus basi rotundatis, hinc ad apicem convergentibus, disco minus distincte transversim excavato, pedibus anticis non elongatis.

Long. ♂ 4, ♀ 3½ lin.

Hab. Bombay. Collected by E. Downes, Esq.

Fam. EUMOLPIDÆ.

Genus GLYPTOSCELIS, Leconte.

1. *Glyptoscelis cœnipennis*.

Elongatus, parallelus, subcylindricus, obscure rufus, nitidus, pilis albidis adpressis dense vestitus; antennis pedibusque pallidioribus, thorace transverso, sat crebre punctato, lateribus rotundato-angustatis; elytris viridi-æneis, inordinatim punctatis, transversim rugulosis, singulis apice productis, acuminatis, pilis fulvis et albis intermixtis vestitis, his hic illic in fasciculis parvis congregatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Venezuela, Trinidad.

2. *Glyptoscelis fascicularis*.

Elongatus, parallelus, subcylindricus, obscure piceus, supra pilis fuscis, subtus pilis albidis adpressis dense vestitus; pedibus obscure rufis, antennis rufo-fulvis, ad apicem infuscatis; thorace vix transverso, lateribus fere rectis a basi ad apicem convergentibus, minus crebre punctato, disco vittis quatuor pilorum pallidorum, duabus internis antice abbreviatis, ornato; elytris parallelis, apicem versus vix angustatis, singulis apice paullo productis, acuminatis, inordinatim punctatis, transversim rugulosis, obscure viridi-æneis, pilis fuscis et albis intermixtis vestitis, his hic illic fasciculatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

This insect is easily separated from the foregoing by its somewhat larger size, different coloration, and by the fuscous pubescence of the upper surface of the body; the pale vittæ on the thorax are only visible in fresh specimens.

3. *Glyptoscelis albicans*.

Elongatus, subparallelus, subcylindricus, piceus, non metallicus, pilis adpressis obscure albidis dense vestitus, elytrorum pilis squamiformibus; antennis pallide fulvis, pedibus

rufo-testaceis; thorace subcylindrico, latitudine vix longiori, lateribus fere rectis, a basi ad apicem angustatis; elytris crebře punctatis, singulis apice vix productis, acutis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. —?.

GENUS MYOCHROUS, Erichs.

1. *Myochrous Sallei*.

Elongatus, angustatus, parallelus, subcylindricus, dorso deplanatus, rufo-piceus aut piceus, squamulis adpressis albo-fuscis dense vestitus; antennis pedibusque pallide rufo-testaceis, genubus tarsisque obscurioribus; thorace elongatulo, lateribus obsolete tridentatis, cylindrico, basi subdeplanata, apice antrorsum valde porrecto; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis; tibiis anticis intus ante apicem spinâ brevi armatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Thorax more than a third longer than broad, sides not dilated, armed with three very minute teeth; anterior margin strongly produced, entirely concealing the head from above.

This pretty species may be distinguished from *M. explanatus* by the narrower body, and entirely different form of thorax.

2. *Myochrous explanatus*.

Elongatus, minus parallelus, convexus, dorso deplanatus, piceo-æneus, squamulis fuscis dense vestitus; antennis, labro, pedibusque (genubus tarsisque exceptis) obscure rufo-testaceis; thorace longitudine paullo latiori, margine antico sat valde porrecto, lateribus obsolete denticulatis, a basi ultra medium sat explanatis, ante apicem abrupte desinentibus; dorso antice convexo, postice deplanato; elytris minus pallelis, fortiter punctato-striatis; tibiis anticis intus ante apicem spinâ brevissimâ armatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Caracas.

Thorax rather broader than long, sides distinctly dilated, gradually diverging from the base to beyond the middle, where they abruptly terminate, their outer border furnished with three or four indistinct teeth; sides of elytra slightly oval.

3. *Myochrous armatus*.

Subelongatus, convexus, dorso modice deplanatus, obscure piceo-æneus, squamulis adpressis fusco-fulvis dense vestitus;

antennis obscure rufo-fulvis, æneo-maculatis; thorace latitudine vix longiori, lateribus distincte tridentatis, margine apicali antrorsum modice producto; elytris fortiter et rude punctato-striatis; tibiis anticis intus ante apicem spinâ validâ armatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Thorax scarcely longer than broad, sides moderately dilated, abruptly terminating before the apex, armed with three distinct teeth, anterior margin moderately produced; upper surface transversely convex, slightly flattened at the base, closely and coarsely punctured. Elytra oblong-subovate, convex, scarcely flattened along the suture.

Genus CORYCIA, mihi (olim).

Since the publication of the above genus (*Journ. Entom. ii. 221*), I find that the word *Corycia* had been already used in *Lepidoptera*; I therefore propose to substitute *Corysthea* as the generic name.

Genus CORYSTHEA.

1. *Corysthea ferox*.

Oblonga, convexa, obscure cuprea, nitida; antennis pallide fulvis, ad apicem infuscatis; thorace elytris latitudine fere æquali, subcrebre punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, singulatim infra basin transversim impressis; tibiis posticis spinâ validâ armatis (♂).

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Face coarsely punctured, forehead impressed with an oblong fovea, vertex smooth, nearly impunctate. Thorax about equal in width to the elytra, sides slightly rounded and subparallel behind their middle, obliquely converging in front; above convex, anterior angles strongly deflexed, surface distinctly and somewhat closely punctured. Elytra slightly attenuated towards their apex, the latter regularly rounded; above convex, slightly deflexed from before their middle to the apex; basilar space in each elytron bounded outwardly by a perpendicular, and below by a transverse depression, the latter, however, not reaching to the suture; surface finely but distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ becoming somewhat confused towards their apex. Body beneath smooth and shining, the middle portion of the metasternum entirely occupied by a large transverse concave depression; apical segment of abdomen transversely sulcate.

GENUS LAMPROSPHÆRUS, mihi (olim).

In a paper in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1859, p. 124), I described some species of *Eumolpidæ* as belonging to the genus *Lamprosphærus*, the characters of which, as then understood by me, I at the same time laid down; subsequent study however of the group has shown me that the insects then described belong to no less than three very natural genera, confounded by me under one common head. I propose in the present place to give briefly the diagnostic characters of these three genera, retaining for one of them my old name—*Lamprosphærus*.

GENUS LAMPROSPHÆRUS.

Corpus breviter ovato-rotundatum aut rotundatum, valde convexum. *Caput* in thoracem insertum, perpendiculare; *antennis* gracilibus, filiformibus, longitudine corporis brevioribus. *Thorax* basi elytrorum latitudini fere æqualis, margine laterali inferiori non incrassato; supra convexus, nunquam gibbosus, lateribus muticis, basi aut rotundato-angustatis aut rotundatis, hinc ad apicem angustatis. *Elytra* lævia aut confuse aut subseriatim punctata, limbo inflexo obliquo. *Pedes* mediocres; *femoribus* posticis muticis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* latitudine paullo longius, rarius transversum, sulcis suturalibus inter prosternum et episterna antica obsoletis; *episterni* antichi angulo externo antico ad thoracis angulum non producto.

Type *Lamprosphærus collaris*, mihi, (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1859, p. 124).

1. *Lamprosphærus Hebe*.

Ovato-rotundatus, valde convexus, fulvo-rufus, nitidus; vertice, thorace, elytrorumque tertio postico viridi-æneis; antennis pedibusque pallide fulvis, tibiis posticis intus curvatis, apice acuminatis; elytris seriatim punctatis; abdomine medio picco.

Long $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

2. *Lamprosphærus 5-pustulatus*.

Ovato-rotundatus, valde convexus, niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque fulvis; abdomine, elytrorumque singulorum apice et pustulis duabus magnis, unâ basali, alterâ pone medium positâ, rufo-testaceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Antennæ slender, filiform; head and thorax distinctly but not closely punctured; elytra more coarsely and deeply punctured, the puncturing arranged in irregular rows; striæ near the lateral border sulcate, their interspaces subcostate. Hinder pair of tibiæ inwardly curved, their apex produced, acuminate.

3. *Lamprosphærus lateralis*.

Valde convexus, subrotundatus, postice paullo angustatus, niger, nitidus; thoracis lateribus late fulvis; pedibus nigro-piceis, femoribus tibiisque anticis obscure fulvis; elytris fortiter subseriatim punctatis, apice obsolete acuminatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

4. *Lamprosphærus scintillaris*.

Rotundato-ovatus, valde convexus, viridi-æneus, nitidus, subtus obscurior; labro antennisque flavo-fulvis, his apice infuscatis; thorace remote punctato; elytris æneis, sat fortiter subseriatim punctatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Genus CHALCOPLOCIS, Chev., M.SS.

Corpus rotundatum, semiglobosum. *Caput* in thoracem profunde insertum, breve, perpendiculare; *antennis* gracilibus, subfiliformibus, corporis dimidio paullo longioribus. *Thorax* transversus, latitudine elytrorum paullo angustior, margine inferiori laterali incrassato; supra convexus, nunquam gibbosus, lateribus integris, muticis. *Elytra* confuse subseriatim punctata, interstitiis lævibus; *limbo* inflexo horizontali, plerumque concavo. *Pedes* mediocres, modice robusti; *femoribus* posticis muticis; *tibiis* paullo compressis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* subquadratum, sulcis suturalibus inter prosternum et episterna antica obsoletis; *episterni* antichi angulo externo antico ad thoracis angulum non producto.

Type *Chalcoplacis abdominalis*, mihi, (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, p. 124).

1. *Chalcoplacis sumptuosa*.

Subrotundata, valde convexa, nigro-cærulea, pedibus fulvis, supra aurea; antennis nigris, basi fulvis; elytris distincte

punctatis, utrisque infra basin transversim excavatis, læte purpureis, limbo inflexo leviter concavo.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Epistome slightly depressed, subtrigonal, its surface granulose; face broad, its lower portion slightly concave; forehead impressed with a short, longitudinal groove; eyes black, their inner edge obsoletely notched; surface of head and thorax finely but sub-remotely punctured. Elytra rather more coarsely punctured than the preceding parts.

GENUS CHALCOPHYMA.

Corpus breviter ovato-rotundatum aut rotundatum, valde convexum. *Caput* in thoracem insertum, perpendiculare; *antennis* gracilibus, filiformibus, corporis longitudini æqualibus aut paullo brevioribus. *Thorax* transversus, elytrorum latitudini æqualis aut ♂ etiam paullo latior, margine laterali inferiori incrassato; supra convexus, interdum gibbosus, lateribus rotundatis, plerumque dentatis aut emarginatis, rarius simplicibus. *Elytra* irregulariter aut subseriatim punctata, sæpe tuberculata vel costata, limbo inflexo obliquo aut subhorizontali, aut plerumque plano. *Pedes* subelongati, graciles; *femoribus* posticis subtus unidentatis, *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* subquadratum, sulcis suturalibus inter prosternum et episterna antica obsoletis; *episterni* antichi angulo externo antico ad thoracis angulum non producto.

Type *Chalcophyma æruginosa*, mihi, (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, p. 125).

1. *Chalcophyma cretifera*.

Breviter ovato-rotundata, valde convexa, cuprea, subnitida, subtus nigra; pedibus obscure rufo-fulvis; antennis pallide fulvis, extrorsum infuscatis; thorace rude rugoso, dorso bimamilloso, lateribus bidentatis; elytris rude punctatis, rugosis, cretis elevatis brevibus nonnullis longitudinaliter dispositis instructis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Head coarsely punctured, face impressed with a longitudinal groove, the surface on either side obliquely strigose; antennæ equal in length to the body, very slender, filiform. Thorax very coarsely rugose-punctate, sides armed about their middle with

two short but stout teeth; middle of disc strongly raised, the gibbosity being separated, by a broad longitudinal sulcus, into two mamillöse protuberances; the bases of each surrounded by a broad ill-defined circular groove. Elytra even more coarsely rugose than the thorax: on their surface are numerous short, strongly elevated ridges, which are arranged in three or four longitudinal rows. Four hinder thighs each armed beneath with a short tooth.

2. *Chalcophyma læta*.

Ovato-rotundata, valde convexa, nitida, subtus æneo-picea, supra metallico-viridis; antennis rufo-fuscis, bis basi tarsisque fulvis; thorace lateribus rotundatis, ante medium angustatis, obsolete bidentatis, dorso convexo, ad latera crebrius, disco remote foveolato-punctato; elytris fortiter sed remote punctatis, punctis substriatim dispositis, interstitiis planis, impunctatis; femoribus quatuor posticis subtus obsolete unidentatis.

Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Antennæ slender, rather longer than the body; above bright metallic green, beneath æneo-piceous, with a faint violaceous tinge.

3. *Chalcophyma tarsalis*.

Ovato-rotundata, valde convexa, cuprea, subtus nigro-picea, nitida; pedibus purpureo-æneis; labro, tarsi, antennisque fulvis, his obscuris, articulis septimo apice penultimo ultimoque totis fuscis; thorace lateribus rotundatis, obsolete bidentatis, dorso profunde foveolato-punctato; elytris subremote fortiter punctatis, infra basin transversim depressis, modice elevato-costatis, costis antice interruptis; femoribus quatuor posticis subtus unispinosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Head punctured, face obliquely strigose on either side, impressed in the middle with a broad, longitudinal furrow. Thorax deeply impressed with numerous punctiform foveæ, which are rather less crowded in the middle of the disc; on the centre of the latter are also four or five slightly raised impunctate spaces. Elytra subacutely rounded at their apex, very convex, their hinder portion obliquely deflexed; surface subremotely punctate, the punctures arranged in irregular striæ; on each

elytron are about eight broad but moderately raised costæ, which, entire towards their apex, are more or less interrupted on the anterior portion of the elytron.

4. *Chalcophyma tuberculosa*.

Subrotundata, valde convexa, obscure ænea aut euprea, subnitida, subtus piceo-ænea; pedibus pallide rufo-piceis; antennis fulvo-fuscis, basi fulvis; thorace lateribus medio angulatis et unidentatis, dorso rude rugoso, elevato-reticulato, disco obsoletius gibboso, medio longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris rugosis, tuberculis conicis numerosis hic illie (præsertim ad basin et ad apicem) coeuntibus et cretas longitudinales breves formantibus; femoribus quatuor posterioribus subtus unidentatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Head distinctly punctured, face obliquely strigose on either side, impressed in the middle with a broad longitudinal furrow; antennæ fusco-fulvous, the fifth, sixth and seventh joints being stained with fusco-æneous; two basal joints, together with the labrum and palpi, bright fulvous; jaws nigro-piceous, epistome piceo-æneous. Elytra closely covered with small strongly raised conical tubercles, which here and there coalesce and form short longitudinal ridges: of these latter four at the base of each elytron and two on the middle disc are more strongly raised than the rest.

Genus ENDOCEPHALUS, Chevr., Dej. Cat.

1. *Endocephalus spilotus*.

Anguste-oblongus, subparallelus, fulvus, nitidus; oculis, mandibulis, capitis maculâ, thoracis maculis quatuor subquadratis dispositis, scutello elytrorumque maculis decem (his in seriebus transversis tribus, 2—4—4, primâ infra, secundâ vix ante tertiâque pone medium dispositis) nigris; elytris sat fortiter subcrebre punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Genus COLASPIS, Fabr.

1. *Colaspis elegantula*.

Oblongo-elongata, rufo-fulva, nitida; antennis (basi prætermisâ) oculisque nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus medio angulatis; elytris rugoso-, prope suturam substriatim-punctatis, infra

basin transversim depressis, læte metallico-viridibus, utrisque maculâ magnâ orbiculatâ basali, vittâque latâ vix ante medium fere ad apicem extensâ cupreis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Fam. GALLERUCIDÆ.

Sub-fam. HALTICINÆ.

Genus SOPHRÆNA.

Corpus anguste ovale, convexum. *Caput* modice exsertum, perpendiculare; *antennis* brevibus, robustis, subincrassatis, articulo 1mo incrassato, 2do brevi, modice incrassato, 3tio paullo elongato, 4to brevi, obtrigono, 5to ad 10um singulis adhuc brevioribus, transversis, paullo ampliatis, leviter compressis, 11mo articulum basalem longitudine fere æquante, subovato; *facie* late carinata; *oculis* subrotundatis, prominulis. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus rotundatis, anguste marginatis. *Scutellum* trigonum. *Elytra* thorace paullo latiora, ovata, anguste marginata, limbo inflexo fere horizontali; supra confuse punctata. *Pedes* modice robusti; *coxis* anticis vix elevatis, transversis; *femoribus* posticis incrassatis, subtus canaliculatis; *tibiis* posticis dorso tricarinatis, apice spinâ brevi acutâ armatis; *tarsis* posticis tibiæ insertis.

Type *Sophræna ornata*.

1. *Sophræna ornata*.

Ovalis, modice convexa, flava, nitida; antennis extrorsum oculisque nigris; elytris postice rufo-fulvis; thoracis maculis arcuatis duabus disco transversim positis, elytrorum lineâ suturali antice, limbo laterali utrimque abbreviato, fasciâ sinuatâ prope medium positâ, maculisque nonnullis disci anterioris, nigro-piceis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Genus CREPIDODERA, Foud., Allard.

1. *Crepidodera elegantula*.

Elongata, subparallela, cupreo-ænea, nitida; pedibus antennisque flavis, his extrorsum fuscis; capite lævi, vertice utrinque foveis rotundatis (circa 5) leviter impressis; thorace vix transverso, antice convexo, lævi, punctis minutis sparse im-

presso; elytris setulis suberectis sparse vestitis, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis, ad latera convexiusculis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Head triangular; lower portion of face clothed with long silky hairs, facial ridge narrow, *encarpæ* subtriangular, mouth obscure fulvous; antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax, stout, distinctly thickened towards their apex, five or six basal joints fulvous, the rest fuscous. Thorax rather broader than long, its anterior margin sparingly clothed with silky hairs; sides nearly straight and parallel, converging at their apex, broadly margined, the anterior angles slightly thickened, obtuse. Elytra much broader than the thorax, nearly four times its length, sides sub-parallel; interspaces between the striæ impressed with a row of distantly-placed minute punctures.

2. *Crepidodera Brasiliensis*.

Subelongata, ovata, fulva, nitida; antennis extrorsum oculisque nigris; capite thoraceque lævibus, impunctatis; elytris tenuissime sed regulariter punctato-striatis, striis ad latera obsolete sulcatis; tarsis infuscatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Very similar in form to *C. impressa*: the antennæ, their three basal joints excepted, black; elytra much more finely and regularly punctured, each stria being formed of a single row of regularly-placed punctures; sides of thorax rounded, converging at apex, anterior angles very slightly thickened.

Genus APHTHONA, Foud., Allard.

1. *Aphthona mœrens*.

Breviter ovato-rotundata, convexa, nitida, supra nigra; antennis obscure fulvis, extrorsum infuscatis; subtus picea, pedibus fusco-fulvis; thorace tenuissime subcrebre punctato; elytris subremote tenuissime punctatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Sub-fam. GALLERUCINÆ.

Genus CÆLOMERA, Erichs.

1. *Cælomera ruficornis*.

Subelongata, nigra, nitida; capite thoraceque coccineis; antennis scutelloque rufo-fulvis; elytris postice vix ampliatis, creberime punctatis, opacis, nigro-sericeis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil (Spirito Sancto).

Head sparingly clothed with long fulvous hairs, jaws black, labrum fulvous; front and vertex impressed with a longitudinal groove. Thorax transverse, sides obtusely angled about their middle, emarginate posteriorly; upper surface deeply transversely sulcate, smooth and shining, impunctate and glabrous on the disc, irregularly excavated, subrugose and sparingly pubescent on the lateral margin. Elytra oblong, scarcely dilated posteriorly. Under surface clothed with somewhat coarse adpressed pubescence. Abdomen punctured, apical segment emarginate, impressed before the apex with a distinct fovea.

2. *Cœlomera læta*.

Elongata, subparallela, rufo-testacea, nitida, fulvo-sericea; femorum apice, tibiis, tarsis, antennisque nigris; elytris nigrocæruleis, subnitidis, crebre punctatis, minute granulosis.

Long. $5\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Rio Grande.

Front excavated, impressed together with the vertex with a longitudinal groove. Thorax transverse, sides rounded, narrowed behind the middle; upper surface broadly excavated transversely, remotely punctured, disc glabrous, sides sparingly pubescent. Elytra narrowly oblong, scarcely dilated posteriorly, moderately convex, slightly flattened along the suture, clothed at the base and sides with fulvo-sericeous hairs. Apical segment of abdomen emarginate.

I only know a single specimen of this species; it is probable that when in a fresh state the whole surface of the elytra is covered with sericeous pubescence.

3. *Cœlomera bipustulata*.

Subelongata, pallide fulva, nitida, pube concolori vestita, supra subopaca, fusco-sericea; vertice, thoracis disco, elytrisque viridi-nigris; antennis nigro-piceis, mandibulis nigris, tibiis apice tarsisque fuscis; thorace transverso, lateribus angulatis; elytris subparallelis, modice convexis, subfortiter crebre punctatis, singulatim limbo exteriori pustulæque magnâ disci medio positâ obscure fulvis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ega, Upper Amazons.

Front and vertex impressed with a longitudinal groove. Thorax transverse, transversely concave, closely punctured; the dark patch on the disc is transversely-quadrate and covers nearly the whole of the surface.

GENUS *DIABROTICA*, Erichs.1. *Diabrotica coccinea*.

Elongata, convexa, nitida, subtus flava; abdominis apice plerisque nigris; tarsorum articulis duobus ultimis fuscis; supra læte coccinea; antennis flavis, harum articulis tribus ultimis, oculis labroque nigris, epistomate piceo; thorace subquadrato, lateribus subrectis, leviter sinuatis, apice convergentibus, dorso lævi, vix pone medium bi-foveolato; elytris subparallelis, postice vix ampliatis, singulatim apice sinuatis, angulo suturali acuto; dorso subcrebre tenuiter punctatis, profunde excavatis et sulcatis, basi et inter sulcos ventricosus.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. New Granada.

Front impressed with a short longitudinal groove, which runs upwards and terminates on a level with the upper margin of the eyes in a deep fovea. Flytra impressed on the outer disc below the humeral callus with three or four large shallow foveæ; in addition on the inner disc are three broad transverse grooves; the first of these, semicircular, bounds the basilar space beneath; the second slightly curved, but the reverse way of the former, runs across the inner disc about its middle, and the third, oblique, is placed a short distance below the second; the basilar space on each elytron and the surfaces between the transverse sulci are slightly raised and thickened.

2. *Diabrotica pulchra*.

Elongata, subparallela, nigra, nitida; abdomine pedibusque flavo-fulvis, illo basi tarsisque sæpe infuscatis; tarsorum articulis duobus ultimis nigris; antennarum articulis basalibus tribus obscure fulvis, penultimis tribus albis; thorace transverso, disco transversim excavato, rugoso-punctato, fulvo, piceo-infuscato; elytris subelongatis, dorso subdeplanatis, rugosis, elevato-vittatis, viridi-æneis, limbo laterali, apice, fasciâque transversâ vix pone medium positâ, fulvis.

Mas.—Elytris apicem versus prope suturam cretâ brevi elevatâ instructis.

Long. 4—4½ lin.

Hab. New Granada (Magdalena River).

Head smooth, impunctate, forehead impressed with an oblong fovea. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly sinuate behind their middle, obliquely deflexed, slightly diverging from behind forwards; disc depressed, broadly transversely excavated, rugose-punctate. Elytra subelongate, subparallel, slightly dilated from the base towards the apex, the latter rounded; surface rugose-punctate, disc of each elytron with five or six elevated vittæ, which commencing below the base are gradually lost towards the apex of the elytron, their surface equally rugose with the rest of the disc; the curved ridge in the ♂ smooth and nitidous, the fulvous colour of the apex extending upwards and covering its hinder two-thirds.

3. *Diabrotica puncticollis*.

Elongata, nitida, subtus nigra, supra nigro-ænea; pedibus pallide flavo-fulvis; tarsis antennisque pallide fuscis, his basi fulvis, articulo septimo abdomineque albis; thorace fortiter crebre punctato, dorso utrinque foveolato; elytris subelongatis, modice convexis, dorso subdeplanatis, crebre subrugoso-punctatis, elevato-vittatis, subopacis, margine laterali apice dilatato, fulvo.

Mas.—Elytris ante apicem prope suturam callo valido antice excavato armatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

Lower portion of face coarsely punctured; front obliquely strigose on either side, impressed in the middle with a longitudinal groove. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly diverging in front, sinuate behind their middle, all the angles prominent; disc closely and coarsely punctured, slightly flattened in the middle, impressed on either side with a deep fovea, the medial space between the two excavations being also depressed. Elytra subelongate, subparallel, slightly dilated towards the apex, moderately convex, flattened along the suture; each elytron with six or seven smooth elevated vittæ, the interspaces closely punctured, subrugose. The elytra in the ♂ are armed with a large smooth semi-lunate protuberance, placed transversely close to the suture, the concavity looking forwards.

4. *Diabrotica sublimbata*.

Elongata, viridi-fusca, nitida; abdominis segmentorum marginibus femoribusque pallidis; antennis nigris, articulis duobus ultimis (ultimi apice excepto) albis; thorace elytrisque prasinis, illo dorso bi-impresso, fusco-signato, his intra marginem unicostatis, crebre punctatis, suturâ lineâque submarginali nigro-fuscis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Thorax subquadrate, sides nearly parallel, slightly sinuate, converging towards their apex; upper surface flattened, impressed in the middle with two large foveæ; three small patches placed in a triangle on the disc, together with a submarginal vitta on either side, fuscous. Elytra subelongate, slightly increasing in width from the base towards their apex, moderately convex, closely punctured; on each elytron, just within the lateral border, is a broad costa, which, commencing at the humeral callus, terminates a short distance below the middle of the elytron; surface immediately within the costa sulcate. Body beneath clothed with coarse adpressed griseous hairs.

5. *Diabrotica Deyrollei*.

Elongata, nigra, nitida; antennarum articulis duobus ultimis basi albis; epistomate, femoribus (his nigro-lineatis) thoraceque pallide flavis; hoc lævi, dorso obsolete bi-impresso, vittâ nigrâ tenuissimâ basi dilatâtâ instructo; elytris oblongis, subparallelis, modice convexis, subopacis, minute granulosis, sat fortiter subcrebre punctatis, obscure viridi-æneis, utrisque fasciâ latâ prope medium, utrinque abbreviatâ, antice et postice emarginatâ, maculisque rotundatis duabus, altera infra basin alteraque subapicali, flavo-albis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. New Granada (Magdalena River).

Front triangularly impressed above the eyes. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight and parallel, converging at their apex, anterior angles produced into an obtuse tooth; disc smooth, faintly excavated on either side. Elytra narrowly oblong, subparallel, apex regularly rounded; surface finely granulose, somewhat coarsely punctured.

I have named this species after M. H. Deyrolle of Paris.

6. *Diabrotica tenella*.

Elongata, viridis, nitida; pectore, abdomine, pedibus antennisque flavis, his articulis quatuor ultimis nigro-fuscis; thorace subquadrato, lævi, dorso bifoveolato; elytris paullo ampliatis, apice subtruncatis, prope suturam leviter obsolete sinuatis, prasinis, subnitidis, crebre punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Front impressed with a large fovea; mouth fulvous. Thorax subquadrate, sides nearly straight and parallel, slightly converging at their apex, anterior angles tuberculate; disc moderately convex, flattened at the base, smooth, impunctate, impressed on either side behind the middle with a large fovea.

7. *Diabrotica suturalis*.

Elongata, nigra, nitida; antennis sordide albis, basi infuscatis; thorace transversim excavato, piceo, apice, superficiei inferioris lateribus, femoribusque pallide fulvis, his dorso versus apicem, tibiis tarsisque fuscis; elytris subelongatis, paullo ampliatis, modice convexis, dorso subdepressis, tenuiter subcrebre punctatis, sordide fulvis, vittâ latâ suturali a basi fere ad apicem extensâ, medio constrictâ, nigrâ.

Mas.—Elytris apicem versus prope suturam cretâ elevatâ brevi instructis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Front impressed with a longitudinal groove, which runs upwards to the vertex, its middle impressed with a distinct fovea. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight and parallel, sinuate behind the middle, converging in front, obliquely deflexed; upper surface nitidous, remotely punctured, broadly excavated transversely, either side of the excavated portion being more deeply excavated than the centre, and forming two distinct foveæ on its surface.

8. *Diabrotica Hebe*.

Subelongata, nigra, nitida; vertice thoraceque trifoveolato rufo-piceis; femoribus antennisque flavis, harum articulis quinque basalibus dorso piceis, articulo ultimo apice nigro; elytris ampliatis, subventricosis, singulatim apice obsolete sinuatis, sat fortiter subcrebre punctatis, castaneis, margine

lateralî, parte tertiâ posticâ fasciâque latâ vix pone medium positâ, marginem non attingente, sordide flavis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Columbia (Bogota).

Front impressed with a large deep fovea. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly converging from base to apex, anterior angles thickened; disc subremotely punctured, impressed on either side with a deep oblique fovea, a third smaller and rotundate being placed in the centre of the base, just in front of the scutellum.

9. *Diabrotica discoidalis*.

Subelongata, pallide flava, nitida; capite, scutello, pectore, femorum lineâ dorsali, tibiis tarsisque nigris; antennarum articulis tribus ultimis (ultimi apice excepto) albis; thorace vix transverso, dorso lævi, non foveolato; elytris a basi apicem versus ampliatis, convexis, tenuiter punctatis, disco nigris, fasciâ latissimâ mediali, antice posticeque profunde sinuatâ, limbum non attingente, flavâ.

Long. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Banks of Napo, Ecuador.

Front impressed with a deep fovea. Thorax scarcely broader than long, sides nearly straight, slightly converging from base to apex, more quickly narrowed at the apex itself, posterior angles produced into an obtuse tooth; disc smooth, remotely and obsoletely punctured; in the middle of the basal margin is an indistinct depression. Elytra finely punctured, subovate, somewhat enlarged posteriorly, lateral margin broadly dilated.

10. *Diabrotica 4-vittata*.

Elongata, subtus nigra; thorace, metasterno plagâ utrinque, abdominisque segmentorum marginibus sordide albis; supra sordide alba, ore, vertice, antennis totis, thoracis plagis duabus scutelloque nigris; thorace transverso, dorso lævi, bifoveolato; elytris sat ventricosis, fortiter crebre punctatis, subopacis, utrisque vittâ submarginali, alterâ intra suturam, maculâque subapicali nigris.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Front impressed with a deep fovea. Thorax transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly diverging from base towards the apex, sinuate behind the middle; disc smooth, impunctate, deeply im-

pressed on either side, the space between the foveæ being also depressed; the two black patches, triangular in shape, are placed one on each of the foveæ, the surfaces of which they more than cover. Elytra moderately inflated, gradually increasing in width from their base towards the apex, the latter regularly rounded; the two longitudinal vittæ, which are moderately broad, commence at the base and terminate each a short distance from the sutural angle, the spot which ought to form their point of junction being occupied by a small square patch; in some individuals the submarginal vitta is continued onwards and is united with the patch itself.

11. *Diabrotica dimidiatipennis*.

Subelongata, nigra, subnitida; elytris a basi apicem versus ampliatas, dense punctatis; capite (ore, antennis oculisque prætermisissis), thorace bifoveolato, elytrorumque dimidio antico flavo-fulvis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Peru.

Front impressed with a longitudinal groove, which, dilated at its middle, extends upwards to the vertex; antennæ entirely black. Thorax transverse, disc smooth, impressed on either side, just behind the middle, with a large oblique fovea. Scutellum triangular. Elytra closely and somewhat coarsely punctured.

12. *Diabrotica Saundersi*.

Subelongata, nigra, subopaca; capite, thorace bifoveolato, elytrisque fulvis, subnitidis, his ampliatas, dimidio postico nigro, opaco, granuloso, impunctato; antennarum articulis dorso piceo-maculatis, tribus ultimis nigro-piceis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Quito.

Front impressed with a deep groove, which terminates just above the upper margin of the eyes in a deep fovea; antennæ fulvous, their joints more or less stained above and at the apex with piceous, three terminal joints pitchy-black. Thorax broader than in *D. dimidiatipennis*, impressed on either side, just behind the middle, with a very oblique fovea. Elytra much broader than the thorax, gradually increasing in width from base towards the apex, very convex; fulvous portion of their surface, which extends from the base to immediately before their middle, subnitidous, less closely and deeply punctured than in *D. dimidiatipennis*; black portion very opaque, impunctate, minutely granulose.

13. *Diabrotica subsulcata*.

Subelongata, obscure viridi-nigra, nitida; abdomine, femoribus antennisque flavo-fulvis, his articulo ultimo fusco; tibiis tarsisque pallide flavo-viridibus; thorace subquadrato, dorso lævi, non foveolato, lateribus et infra læte viridi; elytris a basi apicem versus ampliatis, suberebre punctatis, disco ante medium obsolete bisulcatis, margine laterali apiceque læte viridibus, margine apicali rufo-picco.

Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. New Granada (Magdalena River).

Thorax rather longer than broad, sides nearly straight and parallel, disc not impressed with the usual foveæ. Middle disc of each elytron with two ill-defined slightly-curved longitudinal grooves, which, commencing at the base, terminate below the middle of the elytron; interspace slightly thickened.

14. *Diabrotica tetraspilota*.

Subelongata, robusta, pallide rufo-fulva, nitida; genibus, tibiis, tarsi antennisque flavis, harum articulis quatuor ultimis elytrorumque maculis magnis quatuor nigris; unguibus piceis; thorace transverso, dorso lævi, non impresso; elytris subovatis, valde convexis, infra basin transversim sulcatis, subremote tenuiter punctatis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Front impressed with a large fovea. Sides of thorax straight and parallel, converging at their apex; disc shining, impunctate. Elytra subovate, slightly dilated posteriorly, somewhat broadly margined: on the disc of each are placed two large black patches; one just below the base, subtrigonal, with all its angles rounded; the second immediately below the middle, subrotundate.

Fam. HISPIDÆ.

Genus UROPLATA, Chev. M.S.

1. *Uroplata 12-maculata*.

Subcuneiformis, subdepressa, fulva; antennis thoracisque lateribus nigris; elytris obscure metallico-purpureis, utrisque maculis sex fulvis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Santarem. Collected by Mr. Bates.

Narrowly wedge-shaped, subdepressed, bright fulvous; antennæ

moderately robust, subfusiform, slightly compressed, two basal joints short, nearly equal; the first strongly, the second moderately dilated; third nearly equal in length to the two preceding; fourth, fifth, and sixth short, equal; seventh slightly longer; eighth and three terminal joints closely united, their articulations distinct. Head smooth, impunctate; eyes pitchy black. Thorax at the base more than half as broad again as long; sides rounded, narrowed and sinuate in front; above subcylindrical, transversely excavated near the base; middle of disc with a shallow longitudinal groove; surface coarsely punctured, the punctures crowded at the sides. Scutellum smooth, its apex obscure purple. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly increasing in width towards the posterior angles, the latter produced into a flattened spine, its apex bidentate; sides narrowly margined, their outer border coarsely serrate, serrations more distant when approaching the posterior angles; apex obtusely rounded, its margin slightly dilated, serrate; above subdepressed, each elytron with four elevated costæ, the two outer ones less raised, the second from the outer margin being interrupted for nearly the whole of its length; suture also raised, interstices each with a double row of deep punctures; dark metallic purple, each elytron with six bright fulvous spots; one at the base, the second oblique placed on the inner disc before its middle; two others beyond the middle, placed obliquely, the outer one attached to the lateral margin; the fifth transverse, subapical, confluent at the suture with its fellow on the opposite elytron, and the sixth narrow and transverse, placed on the apical margin, also confluent at the suture. Beneath shining fulvous; anterior pair of thighs simple.

2. *Uroplata Walkeri*.

Elongata, postice vix ampliata, subdepressa, fulva; thoracis vittâ laterali maculisque indistinctis duabus elytris viridi-metallicis; his serratis, apice truncatis, angulo postico acuto, vix producto, utrisque tricostatis, maculis quinque fulvis instructis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Head strongly produced between the eyes, vertex smooth, impressed in the middle with a deep fovea; antennæ longer than the head and thorax, robust, indistinctly thickened towards their apex; two basal joints equal, subovate, very slightly thickened; third equal in length to the two preceding; fourth about half the

length of the third ; the fifth still shorter ; sixth transverse, two-thirds the length of the fifth ; seventh not quite equal in length to the fifth, and, together with the four terminal joints, indistinctly thickened and slightly compressed, the apical joint acute ; sutural lines between these last four joints entirely obsolete. Thorax at the base rather more than one half as broad again as long, sides nearly straight behind, narrowed and slightly rounded in front ; basal margin deeply sinuate on either side, its middle portion produced into a short broadly truncate lobe, the surface of which is oblique and deeply impressed with a transverse groove ; above subcylindrical, somewhat flattened in the middle, hinder portion of disc transversely excavated ; surface closely covered with large round deep punctures. Scutellum transverse, subpentagonal. Elytra broader than the thorax, subparallel in front, scarcely dilated towards the hinder angles ; lateral border narrow, indistinctly toothed ; produced at the hinder angle into a flattened nearly rectangular plate, the apex of which is armed with one or two strong teeth ; interspaces between the costæ deeply gemellate-punctate ; third interspace dilated for a short space, commencing just below its middle ; the puncturing in that portion of the surface being less regularly placed ; each elytron with five large fulvous patches placed as follows—one on the humeral margin ; a second on the inner disc, just below the basilar space, common and forming with its fellow on the opposite elytron a large subcordate patch, from the upper and outer angle of which a narrow ramus passes upwards along the second costa to the base of the elytron, where it is dilated and forms a small spot ; the third quadrate, placed on the outer disc, about its middle, attached to the lateral border, and extending across the elytron as far as the first costa ; the fourth, commencing at a point parallel with the lower edge of the third, is placed on the inner disc, common like the second, and extends downwards nearly to the apex of the elytron, its hinder half being outwardly dilated, and forming a transverse subapical fascia, abbreviated on the outer disc by the extreme edge of its dilated portion ; it is confluent with the fifth patch, which is placed on the outer margin halfway between the middle and apex.

3. *Uroplata Stevensi.*

Elongata, subcuneiformis, subdepressa, fulva ; antennis nigris ; thoracis lateribus vittæque elytrisque viridi-æneis ; his quadricostatis, angulo postico in spinam compressam acutam lateraliter productis, apice obtuse truncatis, utrisque quad-

ricostatis, et maculis quinque fulvis instructis; corpore subtus obscure fulvo; pedibus flavis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. San Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Elongate, subcuneiform, subdepressed. Antennæ moderately robust, subfusiform; their basal joints nearly equal in length, the first two thickened, the third slender; fourth and fifth each rather shorter, equal; sixth about equal to the third, seventh distinctly elongate; eighth and three following closely united, their articulations obsolete. Head smooth, front indistinctly impressed between the eyes, vertex with a dark metallic green patch. Thorax nearly one third broader at the base than long; conic, sides slightly sinuate, the anterior angles produced into a small obtuse tooth; above convex, transversely excavated near the base, basal lobe transversely grooved; surface rugose-punctate; fulvous, a narrow line on the extreme lateral margin, together with a broad vitta down the middle, metallic green. Scutellum subquadrate, its apex rounded, surface smooth, impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, humeral angles rounded; sides nearly parallel, scarcely diverging posteriorly, narrowly margined, their outer edge serrate, posterior angles produced laterally into a large flattened acute spine; apex obtusely truncate, its outer edge toothed; above subconvex, flattened along the suture, shoulders slightly prominent; each elytron with four elevated costæ, the suture also costate, interspaces each with a double row of deep regular punctures, first interspace from the suture with a third row at its base; metallic green, each elytron with five bright fulvous patches; the first elongate, extending from the base to beyond the middle, its base and apex curving inwards; the second small, placed just below the scutellum, common, confluent at its outer edge with the first; the third narrow, on the outer border just above the posterior angle; the fourth subapical, common and forming a broad transverse patch; and the last narrow, placed on the apical border, rufous. Beneath obscure fulvous; legs yellow; thighs simple.

4. *Uroplata Grayi*.

Late oblonga, subcuneiformis, depressa, subtus nitida, rufopicea; pleuris prothoraceque nigris; pedibus fulvis, tarsis infuscatis; supra subnitida; capite nigro, thorace scutelloque fulvis, illo vittulis quinque nigris; elytris apice obtusis, serratis, angulo postico laminâ compressâ trigonâ obtusâ, postice serratâ, dorso concavâ, lateraliter valde productâ, instructis; utrisque

quadricostatis, costis duabus exterioribus apice confluentibus, tertiâ medio fere interruptâ ; obscure nigro-purpureis, maculis parvis numerosis disci, maculâque transversâ communi ante apicem, fulvis ; femoribus anticis subtus spinâ brevi armatis.

Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Head moderately produced between the eyes, vertex longitudinally grooved ; antennæ longer than the head and thorax, robust, subincrassate, two basal joints short, equal, the basal one slightly thickened, third rather longer than the second, fourth scarcely equal to the third, fifth and sixth very short, transverse, nearly equal, the sixth however being visibly shorter than the fifth, seventh nearly as long as the two preceding taken conjointly, thickened, and forming with the four terminal joints an elongated slightly-compressed club ; the sutural lines between the last four joints obsolete. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides obliquely narrowed from just above the extreme base to the apex ; upper surface subcylindrical in front, flattened and transversely excavated on the hinder disc, deeply impressed with large deep round punctures, which, closely crowded on the sides, are irregularly placed at much more distant intervals on the disc ; whole surface of basal lobe excavated, depressed. Scutellum transverse, its apex obtuse. Elytra scarcely broader at their base than the thorax ; humeral callus laterally prominent, its apex not extending beyond the lateral border, obtuse ; sides gradually dilated from below their base to the hinder angles, narrowly margined, their outer edge distantly and irregularly serrate ; hinder angles produced slightly outwards and obliquely upwards and scarcely backwards into a triangular plate, the upper surface of which is deeply concave, its apex obtuse, and its apical border armed with four or five coarse teeth ; upper surface flattened, interspaces deeply gemellate-punctate, the first irregularly punctured at the base, a space on the outer disc just below the middle, extending between the second and fourth costæ, irregularly punctured.

5. *Uroplata terminalis*.

Elongata, apicem versus vix ampliata, subdepressa, obscure fulva, subnitida ; pedibus flavis ; vertice maculâ utrinque, antennis, thorace utrinque vittâ latâ laterali, abdominisque segmento ultimo, nigris ; elytris apice obtusis, distincte subfortiter serratis, angulo postico parum prominulo, rotundato, utrisque tricostatis, lineâ suturali postice abbre-

viatâ, margine apicali, vittâque latâ laterali, postice abbreviatâ, introrsum late emarginatâ, obscure metallico-viridibus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Head moderately produced between the eyes, vertex keeled in front, furnished posteriorly with an oblong fovea, orbital margin black; antennæ nearly half the length of the body, moderately robust, subincrassate, two basal joints nearly equal, the first thickened, the second ovate, third half as long again as the second, fourth nearly one half shorter than the third, fifth and sixth each gradually decreasing in length, four last joints nearly cylindrical, seventh one-fourth shorter than the third, slightly thickened, and together with the four following joints forming a somewhat compressed indistinct club; sutural articulations between the last four obsolete. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the base, narrowed from base to apex, sides distinctly bisinuate, apical angle armed with a short, curved, obtuse tooth; above subcylindrical, flattened and transversely excavated on the hinder disc; this latter portion smooth, nearly impunctate, remainder of the surface closely covered with large deeply-impressed punctures; basilar lobe broadly truncate, its surface oblique, transversely grooved. Scutellum transverse at the base, sides narrowed towards the apex, the latter obtusely truncate. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrow, subparallel in front, very slightly dilated towards the hinder angle, the latter scarcely produced; lateral border very narrow, very remotely armed with small teeth; apical border moderately dilated, its edge obtusely rounded, coarsely serrate; each elytron with three raised costæ, their interspaces deeply gemellate-punctate; interspace between the second and third costæ irregularly punctured for a short space below its middle. Black apical segment of abdomen marked on either side with a small fulvous spot.

6. *Uroplata 16-guttata*.

Elongata, dorso subdepressa, picea, subnitida; pedibus, antennis extrorsum, thoracis vittâ elytrorumque guttis 16 pallide fulvis; elytris utrisque tricostatis, parallelis, apice rotundatis, angulo postico obsoleto.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Head not produced between the eyes, vertex longitudinally grooved; antennæ short, robust, cylindrical, incrassate, gradually

increasing in thickness from their base upwards; basal joints very short, transverse, second and third nearly equal, each about one half as long again as the first; three following joints gradually decreasing in length from the third, transverse; seventh nearly equal to the two preceding united, and conjointly with the four apical joints forming a narrowly-ovate club, the sutural lines between the four latter joints obsolete, the six basal joints pitchy-black. Thorax rather broader than long, sides nearly straight behind, rounded and narrowed in front; anterior angles armed with a subacute tooth; subcylindrical above, transversely excavated on the hinder disc; surface deeply and closely impressed with large punctures, rugose on the sides; basal lobe depressed. Scutellum smooth, triangular, its apex broadly truncate. Elytra parallel, broader than the thorax, apex regularly rounded, margin narrowly dilated, serrate, sides indistinctly sinuate along their middle; each elytron with three strongly-raised costæ, their interspaces deeply gemellate-punctate.